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An Editorial on Education

BY MRS. R. R. GUNN.

There is one phase of our work in which Alberta farm women evince perennial interest, and that is the subject of education. Perhaps this is because so many of our members flourished the pedagogical crayon before we succumbed to the lure of the western prairie and the importunities of its lonely bachelors.

Or it may be that in our quest for "whatsoever things are true," we turn with increasing interest to this subject, knowing that true education will ensure to our young people not only "preparation for a complete living," but will train them to live. The problems that meet boys and girls day by day are the ones of interest to them, not the ones they will meet in ten or fifteen years. And their ability to meet life's problems as they arise, in a spirit of unswerving truthfulness, courage, courtesy, justice and service will determine their value as citizens in later life.

Home, School and Community

Or finally it may be because we realize the close interdependence of home, school and community, and that all these factors act and react on the sensitive childish mind, moulding the destiny of the younger generation. In early primitive days boys and girls received the greater part of their education from the activities of the home and the social life of the neighborhood, and in slack occupational seasons imbibed learning by way of the three R's at the traditional little red schoolhouse. But with our present day development we have handed over to our teachers the training of our children not only in the three R's, but largely training also in the three H's—head, hand, and heart.

But even with our present day formal instruction the ideal arrangement is to have the activities of the home, school, and community so inter-related that it is hard to say where the influence of one begins and the other breaks off.

MRS. R. R. GUNN,
First Vice-President and Convener of the Educational Committee of the U.F.W.A.

The Revised Course

In our study of school problems for a number of years we concentrated on the revision of the public school course. This revision has been under way for the past year, and the proposed course will no doubt be before the public and in the hands of teachers for next term. It is proposed to issue it as a tentative course for one year. And it will be the duty of all those interested in the education of our boys and girls to consider the proposed course in detail; to see that it is tried out in our schools fairly and conscientiously; to get information as to reasons for changes made or provisions retained in the new course which may not be in line with their own thought on the matter; and then submit to the Department of Education their criticisms or approval; so that, with a final revision, the new course may prove to be what the public has demanded. That is, a course suited to the needs of the young people of the Province for the next ten years; flexible enough to meet the varying demands of different sections of Alberta, one that will be the means of developing habits of accuracy, thoroughness, and speed in fundamental operations such as arithmetic, spelling, writing, etc., and one that will ensure the development of a strong, virile character, always bearing in mind that after all "it is not so much the kind of education a child receives but the spirit in which that education is used, and the purpose to which it is applied that counts."

A new phase of educational work came before our last Annual Convention, and that was the inspection of our rural schools. We passed a resolution on the subject which has paved the way for further discussion. For while individual members and Locals have casually discussed inspection for some time, this was the first definite plan brought before our Convention, with the result that many of our members are now actively discussing the resolution pro and con. And I think we should be prepared next Convention to reaffirm our position in the matter, or have amendments submitted to Central Office for distribution to all Locals, before December 1st. In this way our final stand will be a carefully considered expression of opinion from all sections of Alberta.

Causes of Retardation

The regrettable fact in connection with educational work is that, in spite of the interest manifested in the subject, so small a percentage of children finish Grade VIII. In rural schools this is usually due to retardation—children reach the age limit before completing the work of the first eight grades. It is estimated that in Saskatchewan 68.7 per cent. in the rural schools are from one to ten years behind their grade. In Foght's survey, "of 4,806 enrolled, 2,500 or more than half are in the first grade, and only 39 remain when Grade VIII. is reached." We have not yet received Alberta statistics, but we have reason to suppose that our report will be more satisfactory.

One cause of retardation and non-attendance which accounts for a large percentage of cases is that of ill health. Surely here is work for our organized farm women which they can carry out in their own communities. Several Locals have already instituted health clinics with marked success, others have had occasional medical inspection of schools. If the farm women would undertake a systematic study of physical education in relation to child health, and then with the very fine program of physical education outlined in the new curriculum for the guidance of teachers, if mothers and teachers would work together for the next ten years, we should see an army of young people more nearly approximating the ideal of "sane minds in sound bodies." And I know of no more potent force towards the attainment of this ideal than the teachers of this Province in co-operation with the organized farm women.

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Vol. I. CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 16, 1923 No. 4

Public Health and Municipal Affairs in Alberta

BY HON. R. G. REID.

It has fallen to my lot as a member of the new Government of the Province of Alberta, to be placed at the head of two of the most interesting, and perhaps two of the most important Departments of the Government, and I appreciate this opportunity to tell the people something of the principles underlying the administration of these two Departments.

Public Health New Sphere of Work

The control of public health is practically a new sphere of work for the Government in Alberta, but there has been a very rapid growth in the work since its inauguration. Its importance in a new country such as ours is obvious, and the Department is making every effort possible to keep pace with the development of the Province and is continually extending the health propaganda now carried on.

Care of the health of the people can never be a matter entirely for centralized control. In fact, such control is much better exercised by local authorities. This is the main principle underlying the public health organization. The role of the Province is to direct and co-ordinate the work of the various local authorities, and, what is most important of all in a new country, to carry on the work of education.

The Nursing Services

The education of the people in health matters calls for one of the largest branches of the activities of the Health Department. There is maintained a system of public health nurses, by which nurses are assigned to certain communities in the more settled portions of the Province. Several of these nurses confine themselves entirely to lecture work. Upon the shoulders of these nurses falls the responsibility of carrying on the education of the people in healthy habits of life, the instruction of mothers in prenatal care, and in the care of children, the inspection of pupils in schools and the examination of children in clinics, and the conducting of lectures and demonstrations from time to time. During 1921 a total of 16 of these nurses were working. In 1922 there will be 21 public health nurses.

In addition to this work, there is the work of the district nurses, who are assigned to the outer edges of civilization in the Province, where doctors are not available. These nurses are called upon often to endure great hardships, and even to risk their lives, to carry health and medical services to the pioneer settlers of these outlying districts. The work of these nurses has been little short of heroic.

HON. R. G. REID.

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Public Health in the Alberta Government. The article on this page is the second of a series to be contributed by members of the Alberta Government. The first, by Hon. V. W. Smith, appeared in "The U.F.A." of March 16th. Each of the other Ministers will discuss the affairs of his Department in later issues of this paper.

Decrease in Infant Mortality

Such educational work has had its effect. There has been during the past year a noticeable decrease throughout the Province in infant mortality. This has been particularly noticeable in the cities where clinical work has been developed to a greater extent than in the rural districts. In Edmonton, for instance, the infant death rate decreased from 106.8 in 1920 to 87.3 in 1921, and in Medicine Hat decreased from 115.1 in 1920 to 76.7 in 1921. But compare these rates with the rates of infant mortality in New Zealand, which has the lowest infant death rate in the world, and where health propaganda has been carried on intensively for years. Last year the infant death rate in that country was 45.26. In 1910 it was 67. The average infant death rate for the past ten years there was 52.88. This readily shows the great importance of educational work.

The growth of municipal hospitals in the Province has been another feature of the health work. There are now 12 municipal hospital districts in the Province, and in most of these districts fine hospital buildings have been erected.

The Department also carries on active work in the control of contagious diseases and in administration of sanitation laws.

Department of Municipal Affairs

Space at my disposal here will permit me to deal with this department only in the most general way. It will be impos-

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The History of Agriculture

By ERNEST A. HOWES, B.Sc.

CHAPTER I.

An Old-Time Irrigation Project

Irrigation farming has been practised in Alberta for some time. In semi-arid regions, where water for artificial application, looking to the production of plants, is available, we are bound to find part of the agricultural effort directed along the line of irrigation practices.

Of Province-wide Concern

This type of farming must be an important factor in the development of the Province, for while, speaking geographically, the area concerned is relatively small, it is only small in terms of such a wide-flung Province as this and represents in itself potential food production on the part of no small fraction of our people. Of course it represents a costly initial outlay and can only be justified by adequate returns in the way of settlement and consequent production—this is generally recognized. What is not generally recognized is that irrigation is a very special type of farming—it calls for special community effort, presents a special type of engineering problems, soil problems, crop problems, besides a knowledge of how to handle the water when it is at hand. Why, our regular everyday language has to be modified for its every-day use. Slipshod irrigation farming is the meanest kind of farming; but on the other hand, real irrigation farming is intensive farming at its best and is the automatic producer of communities of real homes. The real irrigation farmer is not a moonlight flitter.

A Lesson From the Past

Our danger will lie in our western enthusiasm, which will tend to induce farmers to go into this special type of farming because it is new and because "so and so" has done well at it. That he may realize that it has been a project for thoughtful, industrious people in the past, people who were strong on team work, and that even our best irrigationists in the Province too may realize that their best efforts so far are only a beginning, the story of a people who carried out an irrigation project many, many years ago is here offered, as a partial lesson perhaps, but chiefly with the hope that it will prove an inspiration—it cannot but interest.

In the Days of the Incas

How many years ago, did you ask? Ah, well, it was before the days of oil strikes and real estate booms in Alberta and that seems a long time ago to some—but what is the use?—the fact is dramatic enough in itself without the play of words. Listen, then: When our ancestors in northern Europe were utter savages, "a disciplined and populous race, heaped with long toil the earth" and carried out on the southern half of this hemisphere an irrigation project that for engineering feats, for community efforts, and for practical intensive production, has seldom been rivalled in the story of agriculture.

An introduction to the History of Agriculture, to be contributed to "The U.F.A." by Dean Howes, of the University of Alberta, appeared in the issue of April 1. In this issue the author describes the irrigation works constructed by the Incas in Peru, and the lessons which modern irrigationists may learn from the study of this ancient undertaking.

We remember the story of how Pizarro with his little band of adventurers invaded Peru and by trickery captured the Inca Atahualpa. We have read the story of the Inca's ransom—gold vessels to fill his prison room as high as he could reach. We may remember too, the rest of the sordid story of pillage and cruelty—that is the ground covered by most historians. It is mentioned, incidentally, that these Peruvians were a pastoral people; and yet the fact is that the Peruvians of the time of the Incas were, agriculturally speaking, the degenerate descendants of a race of agriculturists who carried the art of agriculture to a high state of perfection indeed. How do we know? Not from history; not even from tradition, for the Incas had no story to tell of these people. We know because their works were so well done that they live after them, and by a study of what is left of this great irrigation project we are able reasonably to piece out the story of a people who took a barren area and from it supported what must have been a teeming population. Albertans say: "We have the temperature and the soil—give us water;" the ancient Peruvians had only the temperature to start with.

A Reclamation Project

This project was a reclamation enterprise and simple; it could not have been a haphazard development. In the first place the water was brought in aqueducts for long distances along the slopes of the mountains, and these aqueducts were constructed by building up here, by digging along there, and by tunneling through hills when necessary. The Spanish historian speaks of one aqueduct one hundred and twenty leagues long and twelve feet deep. Then in the second place the land to which the water was applied was artificially constructed, being made up of tiers of terraces along the hill sides. Now although these terraces varied in width according to the slope, their construction was always the same—a splendid containing wall, also varying in height according to the slope, a fine layer of agricultural soil surmounting a porous subsoil.

Containing Wall and Terraces

This containing wall is a marvel; huge stones were matched so that the joints were practically invisible, no mortar was used. How the matching was done and how the huge stones were placed in position, we cannot answer. Then too, while some of the contained earth may have been found locally, some of the subsoil at any rate, the fine top soil must have been transported from a distance to fill in the terrace. How is that for a levelling problem? The terraces sometimes were narrow, but in the bottom lands they were of course quite wide at times. Sometimes there were fifty terraces in one bank or tier.

The water brought in the great aqueducts was applied in different ways: by vertical shaft, by trench along the containing walls or by hollowed stone trough which provided for watering by a sort of spray method. Have you a picture of the water rolling down the aqueducts which were built high up the hills diverted into smaller and smaller ditches till it reached the banks of terraces, and then sort of zig-zagging its way down the line? Provision was made for drainage or run-off where necessary! (The foregoing description is necessarily brief. For a detailed description, illustrated by beautiful photographs, the reader is directed to the May number, 1916, of the National Geographic Magazine.)

Lessons for Today

How does this concern the farmer of Southern Alberta? He does not live in a mountain country and he does not have to bother with terrace farming; and of course in the days of the Incas things were different—labor was cheap for instance. Quite so, times were different; plenty of labor, but it must have been willing labor and it accomplished a lot; food would be cheap—yes, after the great project was in full operation. Clothing cost little—well, we are economizing in clothes it would appear. These are all by the way, however, and have no bearing on the lessons taught by these primitive farmers.

At the outset we spoke of the special problems presented by irrigation. Let us see how these early Peruvians met them.

(a) Engineering: They studied and solved the problem of bringing large quantities of water for great distances and of properly applying this to properly prepared land in a way to secure a maximum of service. That is the study necessary in our day.

(b) Soil: They had the advantage of preparing their own soil, but it is evident that they sensed the value of a fairly porous subsoil and a well prepared top soil.

(c) Crops: It should be stated that a great many of our important crops are derived from this portion of South America, and it is evident that these people had made a deep study of crops suitable to these conditions and in their varying altitudes they had a fine opportunity of doing so. The Washington Department of Agriculture acknowledges the great work done by these people.

(d) Water: The advisability of the careful application of the optimum amount of water was evidently recognized by these people—they probably did not use all the law allowed lest their neighbor further down the ditch might get some of it. Also, they recognized a fact too long slighted in Alberta, that

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The Significance of Democratic Group Organization

BY R. W. WOOD.

PART FOUR

The Political Party System Unstable and Demoralizing

The political party is an unstable structure, not a stable organization. On account of its instability the great effort of politicians is to hold the unorganized elements of their unstable group together, and at the same time make every possible appeal for reinforcements to the dissatisfied individuals in the other party. Out of the development on this false basis has grown not only helpless confusion but lamentable insincerity. False appeals are frequently made in the name of the most sacred things. Prejudices and passions are appealed to. Patriotism is prostituted to the service of the most selfish interests and designs. Few questions are seriously discussed on their merits. Truth is frequently not sought after, but systematically concealed in a mass of confusion. All of this is made possible because the individual unit of citizenship is so low that the masses of the people have no citizenship strength. They have been like the sands of the desert, blown back and forth by the changing winds of false propaganda. The unit of citizenship strength must be raised to an infinitely higher degree. This can never be done through the political party system. How, then, can it be done?

How to Develop Higher Units

The only material out of which higher citizenship units can be built is individual citizens. This means transferring the unit from the individual to the group, and to do this the group must be stabilized and made permanent. Building individuals into the group unit means that the individuals have got to act together and think together, thus gradually building all the elements of their individual strength into the group. As the individuals make progress in thinking together they gradually build their intelligence into the group intelligence, each making his best contribution, and the group receiving the sum total. Thus the group gradually becomes articulate, and speaks the combined intelligence of all the individuals. The group intelligence is higher than that of any member, and the intelligence of the active group is continuously being raised to a higher level. When the people learn to speak through the medium of the developed, stable group, the voice of the group will become the voice of the people, and then the voice of the people may become the voice of God. Mass intelligence thus developed is the only hope of civilization. When this is done:

". . . the common sense of most shall
hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt
in universal law."

As individuals the great mass of the people have no voice, consequently can give utterance to no intelligence.

The exposition of the principles of democratic group organization by President Wood is concluded in this issue of "The U.F.A.," and will be made available in pocket form at an early date. Discussion of questions submitted by readers, dealing with the subject matter of the articles, will be carried on in these columns in future issues.

The Basis of Stability

Only one basis has ever been discovered on which such a group can be organized. That is the economic class basis. This basis is not accidental or temporary, but it is the logical outgrowth of all past social development. It is the only basis that has come to us out of past progress which meets all the necessary requirements of developing the social group to stability, efficiency and permanence. It gives the vital interest and reduces resistance to the minimum. The driving force has been applied, and the process has begun. The people will no longer be slaves to political platforms, but organized groups will control platforms and make them their servants.

The Basis is Stable

Not only are all of these necessary elements to stable organization furnished in the economic class group, but the basis itself is stable. The farmers are organized on the basis of agriculture, and agriculture will exist forever. After all relationships between agriculture and other economic interests have been adjusted on the basis of equity and justice, agriculture will remain as a basis of organized effort to raise the industry to a higher level of efficiency and service. The same is true of every other legitimate or useful industry or occupation.

Is It Selfish?

They tell us this is a selfish basis on which to organize our citizenship strength. Who says this? Principally the economic groups who are already organized on that basis, and through the strength thus developed are exploiting and impoverishing the people by systematic competition. They understand exactly what systematic, democratic organization means and are afraid of it. With them it is simply the old cry of "stop thief."

There is another element who oppose it on the same grounds. These are the politicians and political heelers who see in the organized democratic groups the destruction of the old political party system, and like the silversmiths of Ephesus they see their occupation passing. Still another element are certain subsidized newspapers who reap a harvest from organized plutocratic classes for propaganda favoring those classes. They also see danger to the source of their income. Last, and most lamentable, is a class of sincere social reformers, who have not studied the principles of democratic organization sufficiently to understand their application to social progress. "Class organization" and "selfishness," used together, sounds plausible to them and they aby at it. So they turn to the construction of a new political party, with the same hopeless determination and misguided persistence of the Sibyls trying to carry water from the River Styx up the hill in a sieve.

There is no more legitimate reason for making the accusation of selfishness against the economic class group than there is for making the same charge against the family group.

It is true that selfishness has been rampant in the economic classes that are already organized, but unresisted power has always been selfish. Resistance to that selfish power is the present necessity of democratic organization. Resistance creates stability, power treats with power on equal terms, in the hope of equitable adjustment. Weakness before power under competitive action is hopeless.

The economic class not only furnishes all the necessary requirements as a basis of democratic citizenship organization for economic and political activities, but it is the only basis on which groups can be organized with reasonable hope of solving social problems on the basis of justice and unselfishness.

Economics Basic

Economic interests are at the very base of our social structure, and until economic problems are solved in the proper adjustment of economic relationships, social conditions will continue to be wrong between individuals, classes and nations; they will be wrong from the ground up. If the relationships between the economic classes can be adjusted in accordance with the true social laws of life, other social problems will almost automatically adjust themselves. When we learn to trade right we will have largely learned to live right. When man trades with man, class with class, and nation with nation in accordance with the true principles of trade, the world will be living in accordance with true social principles, and civilization will be perfected. As long as trade is carried on barbarously our so-called civilization will never rise above the level of barbarism.

The immediate problem before us is that of economic class adjustments. These adjustments must be made on the basis of equity and justice. Depredation and piracies of class against class must cease. The value of each industry or occupation must be measured by the value of its service and remunerated accordingly. In making these adjustments each and every legitimate industry or occupation must be represented by the highest possible intelligence. There is just as logical hope of getting such a representation in conference where these adjustments will be dealt with. Those who control each industry must, through

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In the Legislative Assembly

By the Publicity Commissioner, Government Building, Edmonton.

A total of 96 bills was passed during the session. This is somewhat larger in number than formerly, but this year the new Government adopted the practice of introducing many of the small amending acts as separate bills, instead of grouping them all together in the one bill known as the Statute Law Amendments, which was generally the custom. This made the number of bills larger than in former years, but it provided a more convenient method of dealing with legislation and a more convenient method of reference in future.

During the last hours of the session, a division occurred on the first reading of the act to provide a tax on gasoline, which resulted in a vote of 40 to 9 for the act. The act imposes a tax of 2 cents a gallon, to be collected from the first vendor of the gasoline in the Province.

Chiropractors May Practice

In providing for the suspension of the operation of the Medical Professions Act for one year so far as chiropractors were concerned, Attorney-General Brownlee provided against any wholesale influx of chiropractors to the Province, by making it possible for resident chiropractors to secure interim licenses for the year from the registrar of the University, on production of evidence that they are graduates of recognized chiropractic schools. Incoming chiropractors must do the same.

During the session a large number of returns covering many phases of Government were asked for by members. Some of these returns asked for toward the close of the session are not yet completed, but all the returns brought down will be printed in the journals of the session. Returns asked for during the final week of the session, included one by Mr. Mitchell in connection with the maintenance of civilian patients in the Central Alberta sanatorium, and the cost thereof, one by Mr. Mitchell relative to the amounts spent in the special trust account for roadwork for certain units in the Bow Valley riding; L. Proudfoot asked for returns respecting distribution of hay in Acadia riding last year, and also respecting the amounts spent in advertising in the years 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921, up to the end of August.

Purchases for Railway Department

In response to Donald Cameron, Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, stated that the valuation of the Western General Electrical Co.'s plant at Red Deer, when purchased by the Government in 1920, was made by the engineering department of the Government telephones at that time. The valuation had been at $41,500, while the purchase price paid by the Government on April 16, 1920, was $35,000.

To Mr. Proudfoot, Mr. Smith stated that twenty ballast cars had been purchased by the late Government during 1921 for use on the A. & G. W. These had cost $2,848.94 each and were now valued at $400 to $500 each.

The Assembly passed a resolution from Mr. Sparks, of Wetaskiwin, which

> An outline of important legislation passed by the Alberta Legislative Assembly during the week immediately preceding prorogation is given on this page. It is anticipated that a short fall session will be held to deal with the matter of a Provincial income tax.

he had previously introduced and withdrawn, and re-introduced. This urged a revaluation by the Dominion Government of all farm stock and equipment held by soldier-farmers under the land settlement scheme, at present replacement costs, and that the indebtedness of these soldier-farmers in this respect be fixed on that basis, due allowance being made for sums already paid by the soldiers. An amendment introduced by Capt. Bowen that the Provincial Government should bear half of the loss in difference between purchase price and present values, was defeated.

A resolution introduced by Hon. J. E. Brownlee was passed by the Assembly expressing the opinion that there should be substantial reduction in freight rates on basic commodities, particularly products of the farm, and thus encouraging production and bringing to an end the discrimination between eastern and western rates. The resolution also protests any re-enactment of the amendment to the Railway Act giving the railway commission right to override agreements in force.

Amendments to Hail Insurance Act

Amendments to the Municipal Hail Insurance Act make it possible for the council of any municipality to withdraw any unpatented lands, upon which the hail tax is in arrears, from the operation of the Hail Insurance Act, such land not to be re-included until the arrears are paid. It is also provided that the Hail Board may suspend the usual allowance for maintenance of reserve fund if the loss by hail in any year exceeds 8 per cent. of the total risk. It is further provided that in any year all parcels of land upon which no crop report was made and no hail taxes levied during the preceding year shall be considered withdrawn from the operation of the Act under provisions of Section 26.

Further amendments to the Irrigation Districts Act provide that proceedings in connection with the Tax Recovery Act with respect to lands in irrigated districts shall be in the hands of the authorities of the irrigation districts.

Protection From Seizure

One of the most important acts of the session was The Southern Alberta Relief Act, introduced by Hon. Mr. Brownlee, to provide some protection for farmers in the drought areas from seizure of all proceeds from their crops of 1922 by creditors. This act seeks to set up an organization, by creating drought areas and establishing a commissioner and deputy commissioners, which will supervise relations between farmers in those areas and their creditors. Provision is made that such part of the crop of 1922 as is necessary to provide food, clothing and seed grain for one year, until October 1, 1923, shall be exempt from seizure. Provision is also made that on order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, legal action towards seizure of property of any resident in such district may be stayed until consent of a supreme or district court judge who may be designated by the Government, is obtained.

There is provision, however, for proceedings by creditors to protect themselves in certain cases where the sincerity of the debtor is in grave doubt. Even in such cases, there is to be a delay of 30 days in executing writs of attachments to provide opportunity for settlement of the case if possible. The liability of farmers for seed, twine and labor is limited to $500.

During discussion on estimates, Mr. Brownlee made the announcement that the Government was making a survey of the whole question of child welfare work, and would likely have new suggestions to offer at the next session of the Assembly.

Superannuation System

An Act creating the superannuation system for civil servants was passed. In committee, the bill was amended to provide that, for past services, employees would be given credit for 1-60th of the average salary for the years spent in service previous to the act, instead of 1-75th, as had at first been intended. The system, it is estimated, will cost the Government about $100,000 a year, in its contributions. The employees contribute four per cent. of salaries a year, the Government making a like contribution. The new Superannuation Bill will not come into effect until July 1st, when the deductions from salaries of employees to provide the fund will commence. Consideration for past services of many employees who have been with the Government for years, is given in the provision that the Government will provide 1-50th of the average salary of such employee for the term he has been in service. In this way, many employees will already have a considerable sum to their credit in the superannuation fund. The retirement age for male employees is 65 and for female employees 60. Those who retire from Government service before that time can withdraw the amounts they have paid in, with 5 per cent. interest. Thus the scheme provides a savings account feature.

Premier Martin of Saskatchewan has resigned, and a Government has been formed by Hon. Charles Dunning, who has been Provincial Treasurer for some years past.

GOAL OF ALBERTA HOSPITAL POLICY

The ultimate goal of the people of Alberta should be municipally owned hospitals everywhere supported by taxation, where patients may receive bed, board, use of operating room and X-ray for the nominal fee of $1.00 per day, was the statement of A. K. Whisten, organizer of hospitals for the Provincial Government, in an address delivered recently at Calgary.

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information from Central Office for Officers and Members.

U.F.A. SUNDAY, JUNE 18TH

U.F.A. Sunday will this year be observed on June 18th. For the past few years, the third Sunday in June has been fixed as the date for the observance of U.F.A. Sunday. It is suggested that Locals make arrangements as early as possible with their local ministers or other speakers for addresses on U.F.A. principles on that day.

In brief the object of the Sunday is to have a reciprocal recognition between the churches and the U.F.A. of the work both are doing toward the advancement of Christ's Kingdom on Earth.

SEED GRAIN CERTIFICATES

Every Local secretary should keep on hand a supply of seed grain certificates. Frequently secretaries 'phone up the Central Office asking for a few certificates in a hurry, when grain is waiting to be shipped.

Central Office will be glad to supply every Local secretary on request with a quantity of these certificates, so that they will be available when required. The seed grain rate is in effect from December 1st to June 15th, and secretaries should secure a supply in November, and keep a supply on hand as long as the seed grain rate is in effect. In this way they will render a service to the farmers in their district who are wanting to sell or secure seed grain.

The certificate has an affidavit attached which must be taken by the party who is going to sow the seed. Co-operative shipments can be handled by every person who is going to get seed grain out of a car making out an affidavit, and the secretary handling the certificates in bulk for the parties who are getting the same.

Full information and a supply of certificates will be gladly sent to any secretary free upon request, and secretaries are urged to keep a supply on hand.

LIFE MEMBERS AND "THE U.F.A."

In view of the fact that the Life Membership fee of $15.00 did not contemplate the publication of the paper which was decided upon at the last Convention, life members are required to pay a subscription of 50 cents per year for the paper, "The U.F.A." This should be remitted through the secretary of the local.

THE DISPOSITION OF SCREENINGS

Several enquiries have been recently received in Central Office as to the responsibilities of grain elevators in the disposition of screenings. Some members appear to be under the impression that elevators are compelled to instal machinery so that a farmer could have his screenings cleaned, and take them away for feed. Central Office is not aware of any legislation to this effect; on the other hand the legislation that does exist in respect to noxious weeds provides quite stringent regulations as to how such screenings shall be handled, and while these regulations are drafted with the purpose of preventing the spread of noxious weeds in the Province, they also act as a deterrent against the equipment of elevators with cleaning machinery.

What the Act Provides

Following are Sections 14 and 15 of the Noxious Weeds Act, dealing with elevator screenings:

"No person shall purchase or sell, barter or otherwise dispose of or remove from any premises, any bran, shorts, chopped or crushed grain or cleanings containing seeds of noxious weeds, unless the germinating qualities of such seeds have been destroyed; and no person may at the time of marketing or warehousing his grain remove from any elevator or mill the screenings screened from such grain so marketed or warehoused, and such screenings must be burned by the proprietor of the elevator or mill; 1911-12, c. 4, s. 26. Provided that matter containing seeds of noxious weeds may be removed in closely woven and securely tied sacks from any grain elevator or warehouse to be burned or fed to sheep if such sheep are fed and kept within enclosures which are the property of the feeders; and provided also that such enclosures shall be subject to inspection by Weed Inspectors and that lists of the parties to whom screenings are sold shall be furnished monthly to the Minister of Agriculture by the managers of the elevators or warehouses.

"No person shall place outside any mill, elevator or grain warehouse except in a securely constructed building, shed or covered bin, any matter containing the seeds of noxious weeds without first having destroyed the germinating powers of such seeds."

ASK CO-OPERATION OF LOCALS

A resolution asking the Provincial Government to make it compulsory for all livestock to be under supervision by December 1st of each year has been passed by the High Prairie Local. The Local also asks the co-operation of other Locals in securing this legislation.

TO FINANCE LOCAL BY CONCERTS

St. Vincent Local have adopted the plan of asking members to pay only the Central Office membership fees. They plan to finance the Local by giving concerts and socials, and expect in this way to be able at least to maintain their membership.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD.

The success of the efforts of the U. F. A. members of the House of Commons, in co-operation with farmer representatives of the other Provinces, to secure the reinstatement of the Canadian Wheat Board to handle the 1926 crop, is dependent in large measure upon the organized support of the people. Locals can strengthen the hands of members not only by sending in their own petitions, but also by pressing upon all municipalities, boards of trade and other organizations, the desirability of sending strong petitions to the Alberta members at Ottawa. The agricultural committee of the Calgary Board of Trade has already gone on record as favoring the establishment of the Wheat Board.

A QUESTIONAIRE ON MARKETING PROBLEMS

To ascertain the views of the Locals throughout the Victoria riding on the problems of co-operative marketing and other questions of vital concern to members, a carefully-prepared questionaire has been sent to all Locals by the Victoria U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Federal Constituency Association. The questionaire is signed by John Slattery, secretary of the Constituency Association, and is accompanied by a letter setting forth the need for careful study of the subjects of the various questions, which in all number twenty, and are concerned with co-operative marketing of wheat and other grains, livestock and dairy products, and also the subject of long and short term loans, and the whole problem of finance and credit.

Of General Interest

While the letter is addressed to the Locals in Victoria riding, it will be of interest to members throughout the Province and no doubt to other Constituency Associations. Originally it was proposed that all answers to questions should be returned to the secretary of the Victoria Constituency Association by April 15th, but the time has now been extended to May 15th, in deference to the requests of several Locals.

In the printed questionaire a blank space of from one to three inches is left after each question, for the recording of the answers. If the spaces are not wide enough to contain all answers, detailed answers submitted on separate sheets of paper, quoting the numbers of the questions, are asked for. The questionaire contains material enough for a series of useful debates.

The letter to the Locals reads in part as follows:

"After the close of a very successful political campaign it seems to your Board that our organization could be made useful in helping to solve some of the difficulties which are in the way of our industrial success.

"It must be very evident to every intelligent farmer, at the present time, that unless we concentrate with all our energy in an effort to put farming on a paying basis that we must all give up our holdings or be prepared to have a very menial existence and accept a standard of living that no man, of worthy spirit, will meekly accept for himself or his family.

Marketing the Vital Problem

"It seems that concentration on production alone cannot solve our economic troubles, on the contrary, for the past few years it has acted reversely. Most of the people who have contributed honest opinion on the question have admitted that we can only redeem ourselves by putting some of the thought, time, labor, and investment that we have hitherto put into the fields and farmyards into the development of a means successfully and profitably to market our products. On this alone depends our

(Continued on page 28).

Causes of Depression in Agriculture and Industry

A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS

PART FOUR

In placing before the business community, through the Trade Supplement of the London Times, proposals for the democratic control of credit by means of producers' banks, Mr. Arthur Kitson states: "My sole object is to open the eyes of the public to the terrible dangers which are confronting us, and to endeavor to save my fellow countrymen from the abyss towards which the arrogance, ignorance and stupidity of our government officials are hastening us.

The Problem in Simple Terms

"Let us state the problem in simple terms. The industrial world, comprising agriculture, mining and manufacture, is engaged in producing goods necessary for human existence and comfort, and—thanks to inventions and discoveries—is able to produce goods of every description in such abundance and with such comparatively little effort that periodically the markets and warehouses are glutted and the channels of trade become so congested as to cause a slowing down of the whole machinery of production and the consequent wholesale discharge of operatives. Meanwhile, the vast masses of the population are in want of those very goods, the apparent over-production of which clogs and retards the wheels of industry. At all times wealth-producers find greater difficulty in disposing of goods than in producing them.

"The real problem, therefore, is to discover some method of selling goods as fast as they are created. It is in search of an answer to this problem that all nations are ransacking the earth for fresh markets. It is for this reason that international commercial competition has of late years become so keen and dangerous. Unless a correct solution is found and adopted the result will be endless future wars.

"The problem can be made very simple by means of the following illustration:

"Imagine an engine operating a pump connected to an oil well raising the liquid from the well to an overhead reservoir for supplying the public. The engine is supplied with oil by a tube from the reservoir. This tube has a valve fitted at the top which closes automatically with the weight of oil in the reservoir, to prevent overflowing. Another pipe runs from the reservoir to the main and supplies the public demand. Now it is quite evident that so long as the engine and pump remain in good working order the continuous running of the plant will depend upon two things, (1) the supply of oil in the well; (2) the consumption of oil by the public at the same rate at least as the reservoir is supplied. Any slackening in the rate of consumption would soon tend to slacken the speed of the plant and finally stop the pump. Further, any increase in the efficiency of the plant by which the supply of oil to the reservoir is increased would also tend to stop the plant unless the public consumption be increased in the same proportion.

> "At a time when the Canadian Reconstruction Association was preaching increased production and various persons in authority were urging the public to curtail consumption of the goods produced, Major Douglas and Mr. Arthur Kitson indicated that these proposed remedies were, under the circumstances, mutually contradictory. Since then there has been a serious breakdown of industry attributed to so-called "over-production." Discussing the Douglas proposals recently, "The English Review" stated, "Major Douglas' diagnosis is, we believe, correct. The real evil is 'financial credit,' which corners money and so controls production and distribution, thus carrying on a sabotage of supply, and in this sense controlling real credit, which should be a communal right. When we consider that little more than a year ago the cry was super-production, but that the men who raised that cry have since curtailed production to keep up prices, this analysis of an impossible system deserves the closest scrutiny."

The Illustration Applied

"Let us translate this illustration into the terms of our present economic condition. Our oil well corresponds to the earth—nature and raw materials, the mines, fields and forests. The engine and pump correspond to labor and capital engaged in converting the raw material

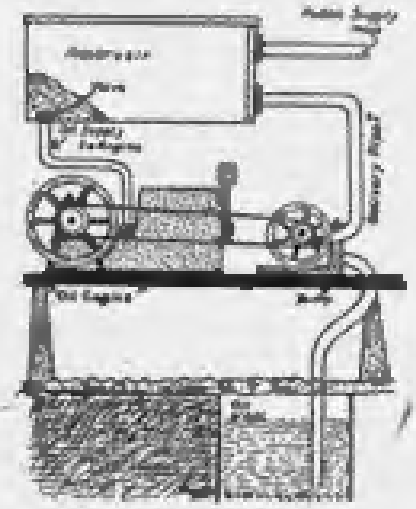


Diagram Illustrating Supply and Demand.

into finished products. The reservoir indicates our markets and warehouses where finished goods are sent. The public oil main represents our transportation system. The supply tube from the reservoir to the engine represents the proportion of the products which must be continually supplied to labor and capital to keep our wage-earners and maintain our factories and plants in working order. By an unbiased person the following truths will scarcely be questioned:

"1. The employment of labor and capital is dependent upon (a) constant supplies of raw material; (b) the ability of the public to purchase commodities as fast as they can be produced.

"2. Any curtailment of consumption by the public below the rate of production must necessarily tend to check production and cause unemployment.

"3. Since the public power to purchase goods depends chiefly upon the wages, salaries, and dividends paid in the process of producing commodities, any slackening in the rate of production must tend to reduce the effective demand for goods.

"The ability of the public to buy goods depends upon (a) the quantity and rate of flow of purchasing power into the public's pockets; (b) the prices at which goods are offered. Over these conditions the general public have no direct control. Purchasing power (i.e., legal tender and bank credit), is controlled by the government and the bankers, but since in all countries governments defer to their bankers, the bankers do actually exercise supreme control."

Mr. Kitson's Case in Brief

Amplifying the paragraphs quoted above, Mr. Kitson's thesis is given more fully in the later chapters of his book. A few of the principal points are, summarised:

1. Opportunities for employment are created by and are proportional to the effective demand for goods.

2. The effective demand for goods is dependent upon and proportional to the amount of purchasing power (currency and credit) in the hands of the public.

3. Purchasing power is distributed in the form of wages, salaries and dividends in the process of making and producing commodities.

4. The amount of purchasing power so distributed is insufficient to buy more than a small proportion of the goods so produced.

5. Unless and until the amount of purchasing power distributed to the buying public is increased sufficiently to enable them to buy the total volume of goods produced at the prices offered, periods of trade stagnation will recur from time to time. (It may be pointed out that this argument is unaffected by a consideration of the international exchange of goods. If the buying public lacks sufficient purchasing power to purchase goods produced within the boundaries of any country, it also lacks the purchasing power necessary to buy other goods imported from foreign countries, in exchange for home products.)

Increased Production No Remedy

It will be seen that Mr. Kitson does not repeat the slogan, very common in Canada a short time ago, that increased

(Continued on Page 22)

The New Canadian Parliament in Session

By the U.F.A. Members in the House of Commons

The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne came to a weary conclusion on March 23rd, leaving very little of a satisfactory nature to the public. The speech but vaguely referred to the needs of the West. So far as the Progressives are concerned, they felt that a great deal of valuable time had been taken up by the old parties in the useless and embittering work of washing dirty political linen, and steadily resisted the inclination of the House to carry this wretched business too far.

Political Insincerity

It was with considerable disgust and disappointment that we found the political party warfare carried from the above mentioned debate into the consideration of the estimates. Following some days of recrimination, the boil came to a head and burst when a supporter of the Conservatives introduced the non-confidence motion. A division was forced, and the Progressives, realising the insincerity of those who levelled the charge of political dishonor, voted solidly with the Government. In the lobby after the division, many Conservatives quietly informed the Progressives that had any evidence of support of their motion been indicated by the Progressives, there would have been vacant benches where the Conservatives sit. The defeat of the Government was the thing least desired by the Tories in this instance.

Restiveness Among Progressives

One notices a considerable restiveness in the ranks of the Progressives during the discussion of the civil estimates now under consideration. We feel there is a crying need for absolute economy and that the staffs of various departments might well be reduced, but in fairness to the ministers who have but recently taken office it must be said that they have not yet had sufficient time for the proper combing of their departments with a view to getting rid of needless employees. However, we have very definitely indicated the views of our constituents on the cost of civil government, and in effect given the Government notice that a drastic cut in expenses is expected during the year, and a corresponding reduction in next year's estimates. More than one of the members have indicated willingness to adopt a policy of strict economy.

The Civil Service Commission

Through the whole discussion on the civil estimates so far as it has gone, a very deliberate effort is apparent on the part of the Liberals, and to some extent also on the part of the Conservatives, to bring into disrepute the Civil Service Act and Commission. Indeed, it is frankly admitted that the Liberals in the East would gladly throw away the whole Civil Service Commission and the Act and return to the happy days of political patronage. This the Progressives are determined to resist.

First Indication of Changed Spirit

On Thursday, the 30th March, Mr. Irvine, of Calgary, introduced quite unexpectedly into the House the question of Nova Scotia miners. A small group of the Progressives lined up behind him in support of the application of human mercy to the situation existing, rather than an academic consideration of it. This attack, led by the little group, ultimately drew into the discussion the leaders in the House, and successfully brought about a reversal of the policy of non-intervention which the Government had adopted. In this Mr. Irvine and the little group, including Miss McPhail, who supported him, deserve considerable praise. It is the first indication in this House of a change in the spirit in which matters of human suffering may be approached.

> The second article contributed by the members of the U.F.A. group in the House of Commons is published in this issue. The article was written before the discussion, in the Agricultural Committee of the House, of the demand for the restoration of the Canadian Wheat Board to handle the 1922 crop. A brief synopsis of the proceedings before the committee is given elsewhere in this issue.

The Agricultural Committee

The Agricultural Committee met for the first time on Friday, March 31st, but merely discussed the method of procedure and routine. The Committee adjourned until Wednesday, April 5th, when the first witnesses will be heard. It is satisfactory to note an inclination at this time to expedite the consideration of the Western demand for the Wheat Board, and those of the Progressives on the Committee feel that there is every prospect of favorable consideration of the proposals of the Western farmers as presented to the Government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The U. F. A. members on this Committee are Messrs. Jelliff, Lucas, Warner and Garland. There are on the Committee altogether 105 members of which number 36 are Progressives and one Labor.

U. F. A. Group Holds Weekly Meeting

The Alberta members, carrying the ideals of systematic organization with them to the capital, have held weekly meetings for the consideration of all important matters. These meetings have proved very satisfactory and will bring our men close to each other. We take up U. F. A. affairs entrusted to us as a group rather than as individuals, and the result is as the whole good. Some little time ago this group took up with the Department of Railways and Canals matters of extension and new lines in the Province. We are disappointed at the attitude of the Department to the crying needs of our settlers. A fuller report of the work of the Alberta members along these lines will be forwarded as soon as we have exhausted all efforts to secure fair consideration of the railway needs of the Province.

The U. F. A. members wish, through the medium of the official organ, to acknowledge receipt of hundreds of petitions from Locals and individuals asking for the establishment of a Wheat Board and a reduction in freight rates. It would be quite apparent that replies to all the petitions received would take up many days of writing, and we wish to take this opportunity of assuring all Locals and petitioners that their requests will be supported by every member from Alberta.

E. J. G.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY

The following is a summary of proceedings in the House of Commons, based on the Parliamentary reports:

The estimates tabled in the House by the Minister of Finance include votes to meet "expenditures made on indebtedness incurred where amount available from net operating earnings may be insufficient, by the Canadian National railways and the Canadian Government merchant marine." There is an item of $42,800,000 to meet such expenditures on behalf of the Canadian National; $25,750,000 is provided for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, exclusive of the Grand Trunk Pacific, for which $15,900,000 is provided. The Canadian Government merchant marine is to receive a loan of $4,360,720."

Agricultural Estimates

Agricultural estimates for the coming year show an increase of $127,360.00 in

(Continued on page 20)

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATES

"The following statement shows a comparison of the main estimates for the financial year 1922-23, with the total estimates voted for the previous year:

	1922-23	1921-22
Interest and chief expenditures resulting from the war, interest on public debt	$138,225,475.42	$140,619,342.82
Pensions	28,771,000.00	31,532,959.33
Soldiers' land settlement	13,000,000.00	15,917,000.00
Soldiers' civil re-establishment	15,148,500.00	19,105,600.00
Total	$195,442,975.42	$206,215,322.00
Railways (not including capital)	$ 96,316,770.00	$128,087,833.33
Housing loans (re-vote)	2,250,000.00	12,000,000.00
Total	$294,209,775.42	$346,303,156.33
Leaving for general Government purposes	$158,264,753.59	$151,603,753.58
Capital (including railway capital)	37,282,021.00	28,248,842.00
Adjustment of war claims	8,413,800.00	3,574,500.00
Grand Total	$464,562,551.01	$503,425,859.91

The Fight for the Restoration of the Canadian Wheat Board

The Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons last week recommended, on the motion of Hon. T. A. Crerar, that before any action is taken, looking to the re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board, the Supreme Court of Canada should be asked to state whether the formation of such a board would be constitutional. The report was not acceptable to the great majority of the Progressives in the House, who were of the opinion that it would involve delay in constituting the board. Mr. Meighen, the Conservative leader, opposed the recommendation, stating that the delay would make it impossible to take action before the 1922 crop comes to market. If the Agricultural Committee recommended a board, he said, the law officers of the Crown should be instructed to draw up the necessary legislation. He proposed that the report be referred back to the Committee and this course was followed, Mr. Crerar and Premier King agreeing.

Board Imperative Necessity

Representations were made before the Committee by H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A. and of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who urged the imperative necessity of establishing the board this year. J. A. Maharg, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and James Robinson, of Regina, strongly supported the application.

Speaking of the action of the House of Commons, in referring the Agricultural Committee's report back, President Wood stated, according to Ottawa despatches:

"Acceptance of the Committee's resolution would have meant a complication of legal technicalities with the merits of the case stated before the Committee and no board could have been constituted in time for this year's crop. The question is now open to be decided by the Agricultural Committee without the reference to the Supreme Court holding it in abeyance."

In Absolute Distress

"We come to you in absolute distress," President Wood is reported as having stated in addressing the Committee on April 6th. "We are in a financial condition which is actually appalling. We ask only a small measure of relief, which we believe is in the interests of every class in Canada. It may work a hardship on a very limited number of people, but will not harm any legitimate interest. This method offers the only possible immediate practical relief in the sale of wheat.

"Conditions in the West have been serious for the past two years; agricultural products are selling for less than the cost of production. The farmers' security is exhausted and our farmers are bankrupt.

"No industry can continue to operate at a loss. Unless this loss is checked there must be a serious curtailment of production on our farms."

Add $25,000,000 to Farmers' Income

President Wood expressed the opinion that the wheat board would add $25,000,000 to the farmers' income by handling this year's product. Farmers, he said, did not ask a fixed price, but they believed that the wheat board would give them an even break in marketing their wheat. The crop would be controlled in its flow to the market, rather than being dumped on the market at threshing time in order that farmers might meet debts. Mr. Wood expressed the opinion that a wheat board would not add to the consumers' outlay. It would not permanently solve the financial problem, but if there were a wheat board this fall everyone would benefit.

> At a sitting of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons on April 10th a resolution was passed to the effect that the question of the constitutionality of re-constituting the Canadian Wheat Board be referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinions. A special telegraphic despatch from the U.F.A. members at Ottawa, describing the proceedings in committee, is printed on this page.

Dealing with objections to a wheat board on the ground that it was compulsory, Mr. Wood said that the "present marketing is compulsory," because a man could not sell his grain outside of it. Action to relieve present conditions was imperative.

E. J. Sexsmith, Progressive, of Lennox-Addington, asked, "Who would pay the $25,000,000 which the farmers would receive as a result of creating a wheat board?"

"The price of wheat in Canada," replied Mr. Wood, "is regulated by foreign prices. Only some 45,000,000 bushels of wheat are consumed at home. I do not believe the consumer would pay a cent more for flour." He added that while the initial price of wheat would be settled by the wheat board, he would not attempt to say what that initial price might be for the coming season. The board must guard against ultimate loss.

Board for the C.M.A.

In answer to a question by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce who asked whether the Canadian Manufacturers' Association should not apply for a board to protect their prices, Mr. Wood said, "I wish to God the Government would appoint a board to make the C.M.A. sell their products in Canada at less than they get by export."

Mr. Robinson, in the course of his evidence, answering Thomas Sales, M.P. for Saltcoats, said that in 1919, when the Wheat Board was operating, it took three bushels of wheat to buy a sack of flour, the prices of both being controlled. On last year's prices, which were uncontrolled, five bushels of wheat were required to buy a sack of flour.

According to Hansard of April 7th, Captain J. T. Shaw, M.C., the Independent member for West Calgary; E. J. Garland, M.P. for Bow River, and Robert Gardiner, M.P. for Medicine Hat, took part in the debate, all strongly urging the necessity of restoring the Wheat Board this year.

CRITICAL SESSION OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

(From the U.F.A. Members, Ottawa)

Ottawa, April 11.—The Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons to-day recommended that the question of the constitutionality of re-constituting the Canadian Wheat Board be referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion. When the recommendation was passed a sigh of relief went up from the Progressive members that so satisfactory a settlement of what had been a question of serious anxiety for some days, had been arrived at.

A Suggestion from the Chair

Upon the assembling of the committee, the chairman stated that it would be necessary to decide what the order of business should be, and remarked that there were some witnesses representing the milling interests present to give evidence, while there was also to be considered the previous report of the committee which had been referred back by the House. He suggested that possibly it might be advisable to hear the witnesses in order that they should not be kept over the Easter recess.

There ensued a considerable pause, very marked and electric, during which everyone appeared to be waiting. Ultimately, Mr. Motherwell stated he had ascertained from Sir Lomer Gouin that a special sitting of the Supreme Court could be called to consider the constitutionality of the board. No doubt a decision would be arrived at in time for legislation at this session.

Mr. Crerar pressed him to say how soon the Court would sit. Mr. Motherwell intimated he could only speak for the Government, and naturally could not say how soon the Court would arrive at a decision nor how long a time might be taken up in consideration of the case.

Mr. Boys, speaking apparently for Mr. Meighen in the absence of Mr. Stevens, surveyed at some length the tedious progress of the board through the Supreme Court, and intimated that to send the board there simply meant the shelving of the whole matter.

Mr. McMaster followed, and remarked that possibly he had been misguided when he had permitted his original suggestion to refer the case to the law officers of the Crown to be replaced by the proposal to refer to the Supreme Court, and that he felt much that had been said as to the probable delay in the latter case was true. He then suggested that the committee again consider referring the matter to the law officers.

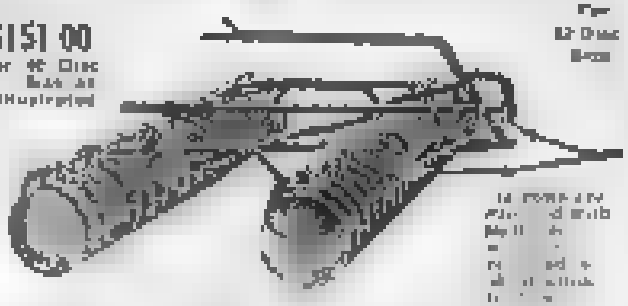
For a few moments some interjected suggestions confused matters until Mr Crerar intimated that although he was not in accord with the views expressed by Mr. Boys, and felt that much had been conjured up to show how this matter might be delayed in the Supreme Court yet he was not, he said, a lawyer, and naturally could not know all the

(Continued on page 18)

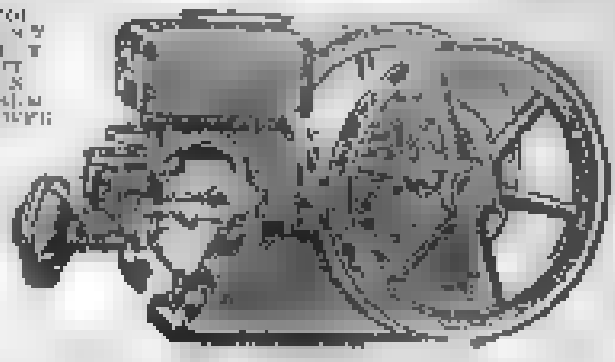
The Greatest Influence at Work for Lower Prices for Farm Supplies is the U.G.G. Price List

U.G.G. Engine Disc Harrows $94.00

$151.00 For 16 Disc Harrow Equipped

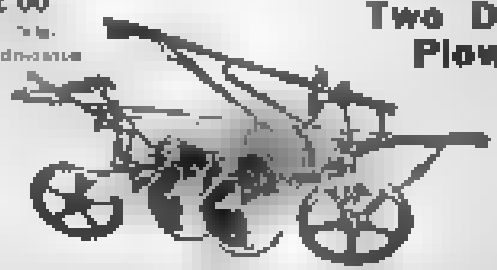


$147.00 For a 5 Disc Harrow Equipped Engine



$51.50 Lacrosse Hustler Sulky

$52.00 For This Fine Two Disc Plow



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Lacrosse High Lift Sulky Plow

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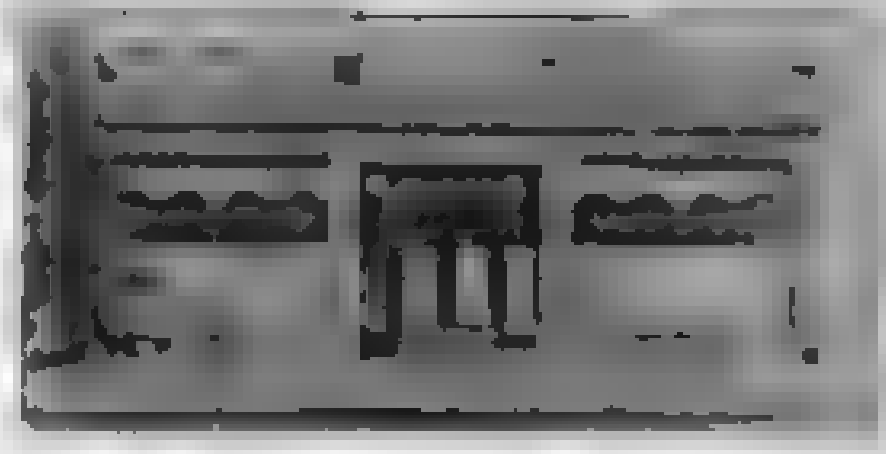

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North Edmonton Has New Boss Organized

Avoid Overstocking Co-operative Stores

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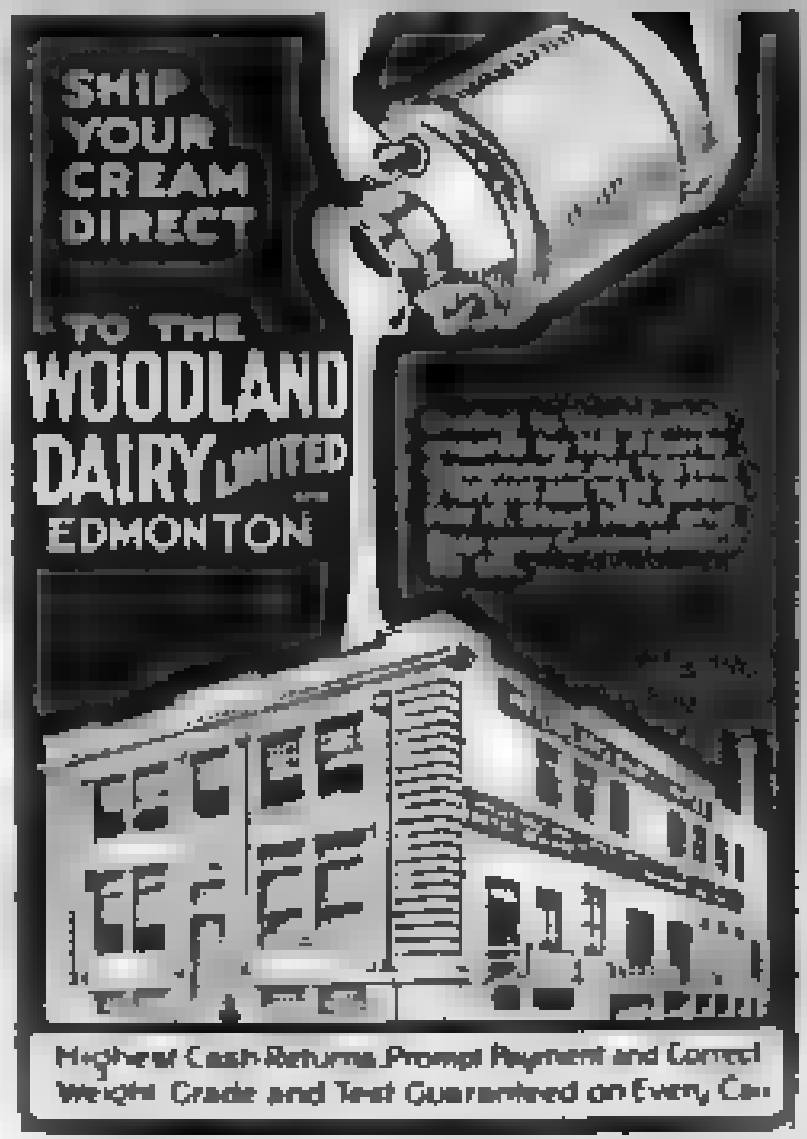

Do You Know What Your Farm Costs to Operate?

It is as important for Farmers to keep books as it is for a business house

Farm Bookkeeping

The Department of Agriculture Extension [illegible] of books specially prepared [illegible] These are done up in great [illegible] and [illegible] following prices

Cash Binding [illegible]

Paper Binding [illegible]

The Department also has new [illegible] on the following subjects [illegible]

Looking up [illegible] in Alberta [illegible] of the [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

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YOUR
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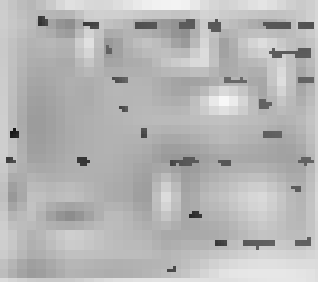
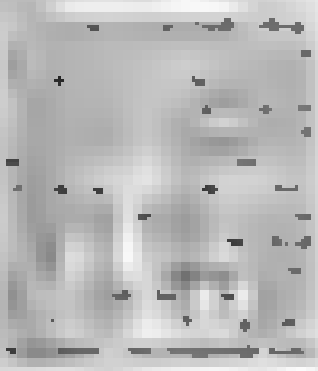
E.C.D.

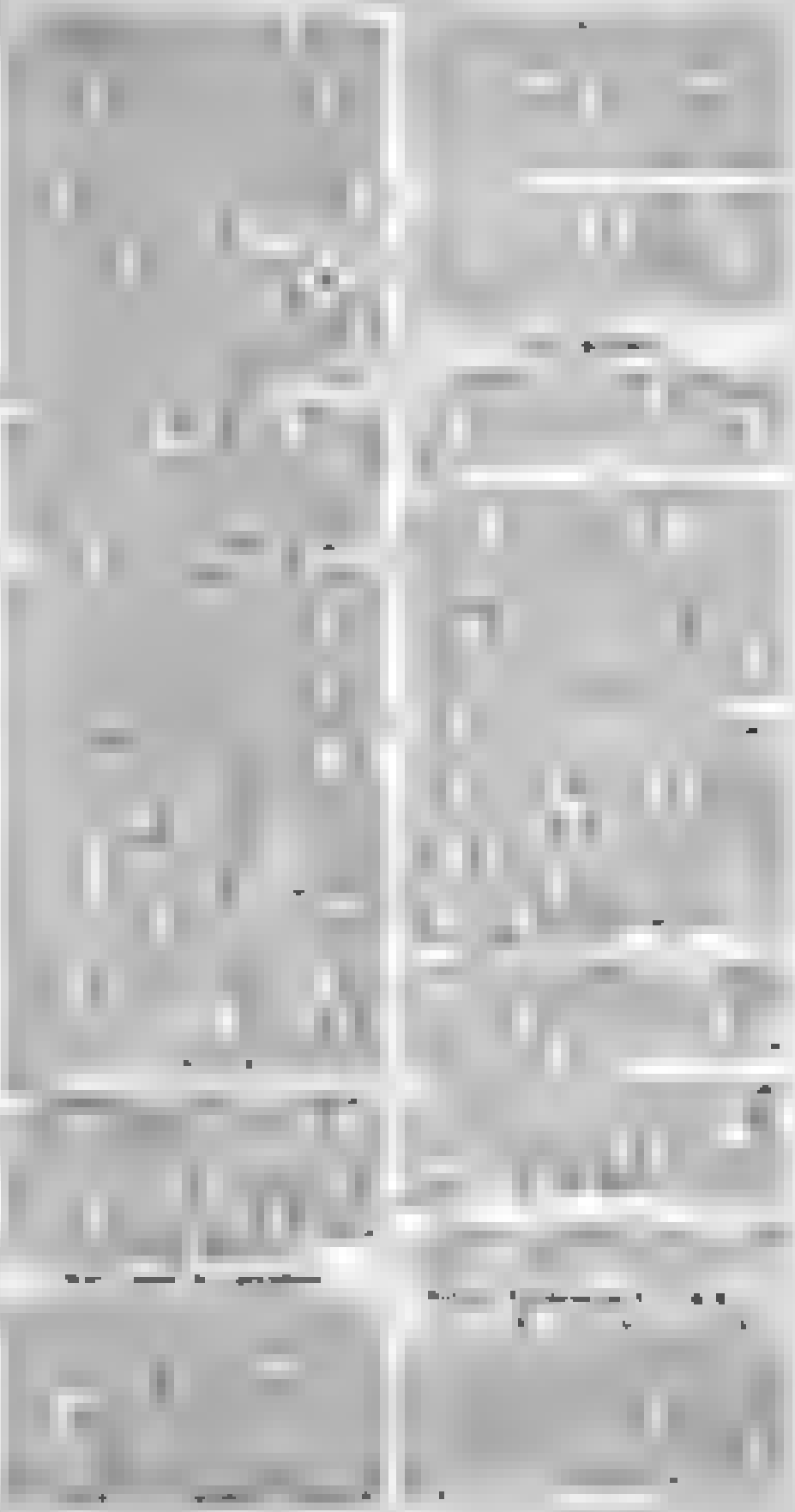




Edmonton City
Dairy, Ltd.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Departmental News from the Capital



[illegible] Alberta Dairy Act.

Municipal Hospital Opened

[illegible]

Review High School Studies

[illegible]

New Courses at Studies

[illegible]

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HEAD OFFICE: CALGARY
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At the Edmonton Exhibitions of 1929 and 1930
[illegible] Firsts
[illegible] Seconds
[illegible] Thirds
Of these [illegible] Firsts
[illegible] Seconds
[illegible] Thirds
Were awarded for home-made bread and rolls made with yeast.
Were taken by competitors who used WHITE STAR YEAST in making their entries.
USE WHITE STAR YEAST

Setting of Rubies
Setting of Stones

THE [illegible]

Lantern Photographs

W. J. OLIVER

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WEST OF ENGLAND DRY GOODS CO.

Write us for Samples. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

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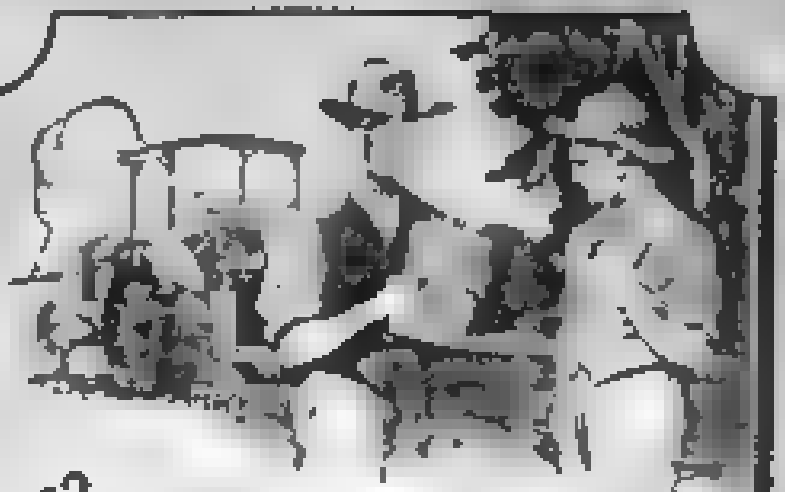
Immigration in 1927

[illegible]



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Imperial Farm Lubricants will properly lubricate every farm machine. They are more economical in the long run because of the way they cut down operating costs and repair and upkeep expense. Farmers who once use these products change to any other brand.

The same Imperial Lubricant cannot be used for all [illegible] machines. [illegible] you use the right Imperial lubricant [illegible] the right grade for each job [illegible] the best results. If you have any question about the correct way to lubricate any machine on your farm, the Imperial [illegible] will be glad to be of service.

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THE [illegible] SECRETARY'S [illegible]

[illegible] page

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Welcome and be the Farmer at the Central Point

Call up Orders for Mail consideration

In GROCERIES

Flour Jasper Blend 98 lb. sack 62.00

Flour Fortitude Flour 98 lb. sack per lb.

Evaporated Peaches 25 lb. box per lb.

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HENRY WILSON & Co. Ltd.

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A REAL WATCH $20.00

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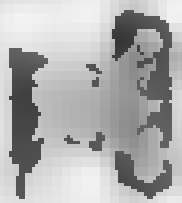

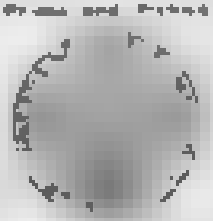

Organize Local Meetings

Current Events on the

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Western Canada's
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Som-Mor Biscuit

Ask for the Name of
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THE MONTREAL BISCUIT COMPANY LTD

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BENNETT
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Made in Stoddart Nut.

PRICES FROM $45.00 UP

BUY DIRECT
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Middleman's Profits

Write for Prices & Descriptions

The Bennett Phonograph Works

(Continued on Page 27)

STRONG & DOWLER

512 GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY, ALBERTA
Commission Merchants and Hay Dealers
Operating in Carload Lots

Write, Wire, Phone—You Need Our Service—We Want Your Business

Get your quotations from us for Seed Grain, Upland Hay, Timothy, Northern Upland and Meadow Hay and Green Feed. We can supply pure varieties of Seed Oats, Wheat and Barley.

Phone M1921, Calgary. Wire or write STRONG & DOWLER CALGARY, ALBERTA
All Orders are given our Personal Attention

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WE BUY WE SELL WE RENT **Farms and Ranches** IN ALL PARTS OF ALBERTA

If you have Land for Sale, list it with us. If you want Land, write us for Prices and Terms.

Money to Loan on Improved Farms. Mortgages Acquired.

CHAS. E. LARSEN, Manager Farm Land Department
OFFICE: MEMS LOUGHEED BUILDING CALGARY, ALTA.

For Complete Satisfaction

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CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR

GUARANTEED BY

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Daily Capacity : : . 25,000 brls.

CROWN LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED.
We carry complete stocks of Dry Lumber at Country Yards

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN ALBERTA

(Continued from page 9)

[illegible] for me to discuss in detail the many matters that come within the purview of this Department.

The growth of this Department has been coincident with the growth of municipal organization and all growth means in the [illegible] and the extension of self-government has been rapid. Formerly the small local improvement district gave way to [illegible] consisting of a few townships, each with its own council and [illegible] in the province, which have practically established a road work. With the subsequent growth and development came the organization of many rural districts, dealing with an [illegible] and consequently increased [illegible] population.

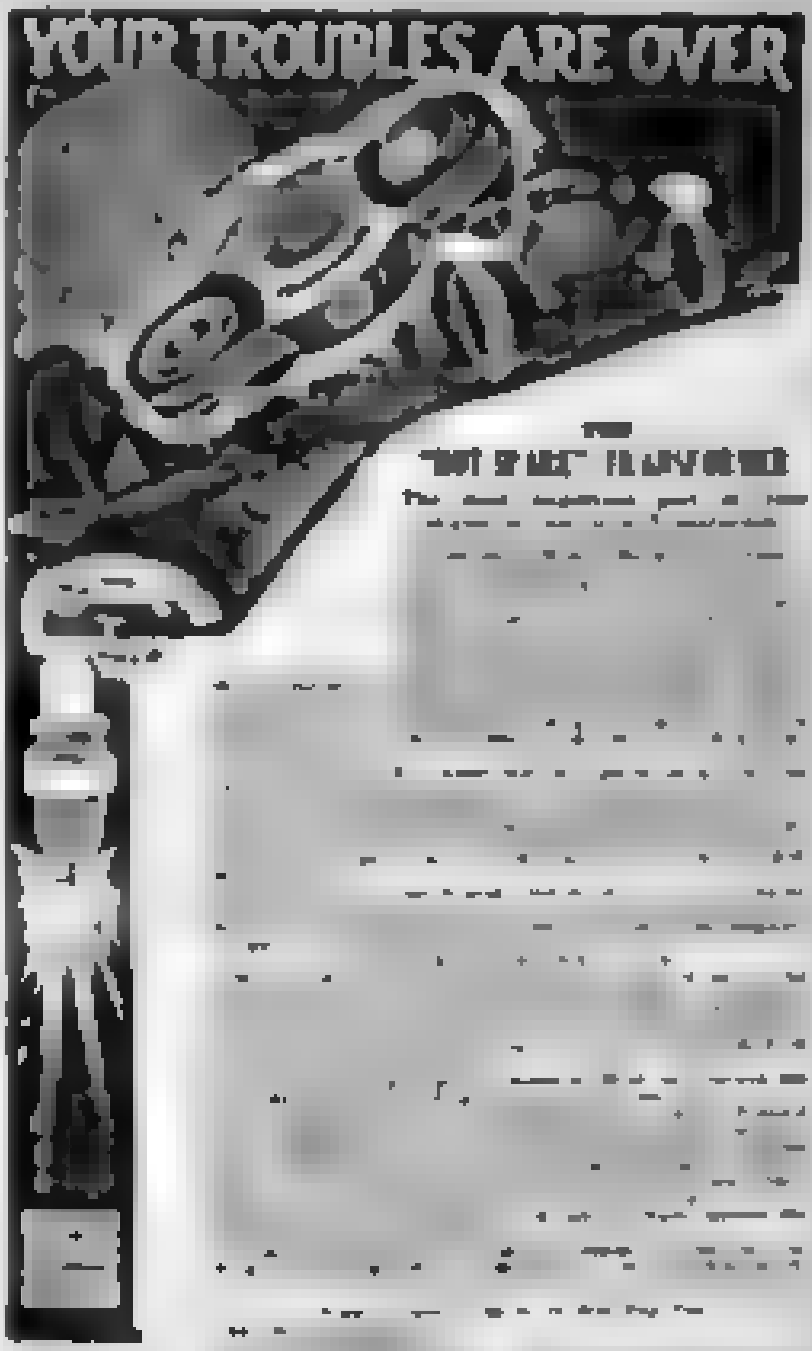
Policy of Non-Interference

There is a distinct policy in the Department of not interfering with these local governing bodies so long as the legislation on the statute books of the Province is adhered to. The belief adheres to persist in many [illegible] that the [illegible] of the Department merely permit the [illegible] in any [illegible] of the [illegible] of local governing bodies. It must be remembered that the Department is subject to the [illegible] of the Province in the same as the [illegible] governing bodies. The Department is often called to do things that would be in direct contravention of the expressed will of the majority. At no more than the legislation of the Department is directed at the [illegible] of protecting the rights of the minority.

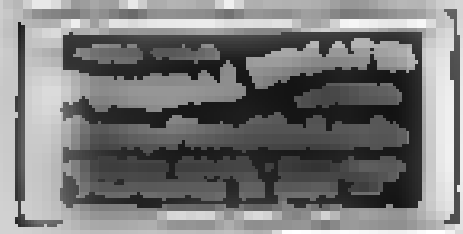
The Legislature of recent [illegible] provided [illegible] measures against the [illegible] of duty and for non-compliance with the statutory provisions but [illegible] for good and sufficient [illegible] there is no [illegible] to step in the administration of affairs by the local [illegible]. Every encouragement is given to establishment of [illegible].

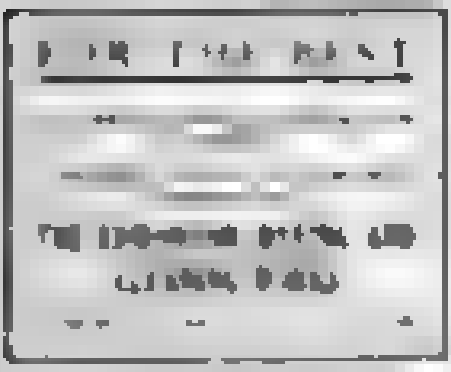
In the Province we have six [illegible], [illegible] villages, [illegible] municipal districts and [illegible] improvement districts. The powers of [illegible] are vested in [illegible] by special charters from the Legislature. [illegible] villages and [illegible] districts such powers are [illegible] in the appropriate acts. In the unorganized territories or the [illegible] districts, the Minister is vested with all the powers enjoyed by the council of a municipal district. The Department is responsible for the levying and collecting of taxes, the care of the delinquent [illegible] while the Department of Public Works constructs and maintains roadways, bridges, and other [illegible] services. Many of these improvement districts have become [illegible] and [illegible] the residents assuming the powers of self-government and doubtless in the near future will be organized into municipal districts.

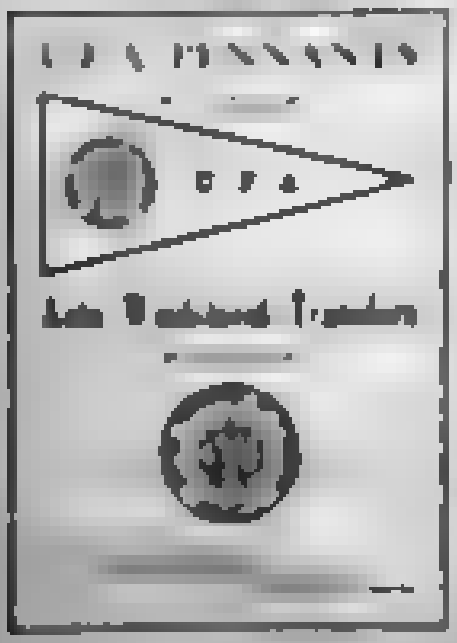
At the recent session of the Legislature a new Tax Recovery Act was passed considerably changing the former procedure. Space prevents my dealing with these changes at this article, but [illegible]



Imperial Tobacco is Dynamite







Farmers and Mortgage Company Legislation

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Question: At 4 mile I bought some goods, securing with a chattel mortgage on three cows. The note was due on February 1st; the holder of the mortgage was unable to see me on that date, but when I saw him on March 24th, he gave me one week to bring the cattle down to be sold, or take his price for them, which was very small. Am I obliged to give up the cattle?

Answer: The man to whom you gave the chattel mortgage cannot himself seize the chattels mentioned in your mortgage, as under our statute any seizure and sale under a chattel mortgage must be made by the sheriff or his bailiff. He must see that they are properly advertised before sale, and his charges for what he does are fixed by the statute. So that you need not deliver the chattels to the man to whom you gave the mortgage, and you can refuse to allow him to take them until he has given a written order to a sheriff or his bailiff. Even at a sale by the sheriff, the man to whom you gave the mortgage should not be a purchaser.

(With the existing prices for stock it is possible that the cattle would not realize at a forced sale more than the costs and expenses of seizure and sale. Merely under existing conditions, unless there is some good reason not indicated, one farmer would not seize the stock of another which is his chief source of living, within such a short time after maturity, and without giving the purchaser every reasonable chance to realize and pay the money without addition of more costs and expenses.)

VILLAGE PROPERTY

Question: Our Local owns an acre of land in the undivided portion of the village, which is now assessing us at a rate we consider excessive. Can the village collect taxes on this land?

Answer: If the property is within the village limits there is no doubt it is liable to taxation. The acre would have to be assessed at a fair valuation, and the Local has a right to appeal to the Court of Revision, and from there to a District Court judge, if they think the assessment too high. The property would not be assessed as subdivided property, the sole consideration being its fair saleable value.

AN ALBERTA HANDBOOK

A revised edition of the booklet "Alberta" has been issued by the Department of Agriculture. It is a very attractive publication, with numerous illustrations, and contains, besides an historical sketch of the Province, information as to its area, climate, agricultural resources, minerals, timber, fisheries, fora, game, parks and lake resorts, transportation and communication facilities, government, population, education, a description of the chief towns and cities, and other miscellaneous matters. Copies can be obtained free of cost from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

A PROPHECY OF 1920

Writing in March, 1920, in the journal of Political Economy, which is published under the auspices of the University of Chicago, Edwin G. Nourse, professor of agricultural economics in Iowa State College, predicted that the world was about to witness "a strong effort made by the great industrial capitalistic forces to lower the market prices of agricultural produce." He declared that these forces, in Europe and elsewhere, would "try to cut down the local consumption of meat, butter, eggs, etc., to the limits of the home supply, shed out by reinforcements from the cheapest possible sources," and anticipated that "a widespread industrial depression, as the result of blundering efforts of reconstruction may entail unemployment and decreased purchasing power in the industrial centres; the consumers' ability to pay high prices will wane, and there may be organized boy-cotts to compel the farmer to sell his produce at prices which are really below the cost of production; it is therefore decidedly to the interest of the farmer that he should assist labor in preventing, as far as possible, any unfair depreciation in the earnings of city workers."

The recount by judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta of the votes cast in the West Calgary election in December, resulted in an increase of the majority of Captain J. T. Shaw, M.C., over Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., by one vote. Captain Shaw's majority is now 17. Mr. Bennett has announced his intention to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. In the meantime Capt. Shaw has taken his seat in the House of Commons, and sits with the Progressive members.

United Grain Growers Securities Co. Ltd.

General Insurance Agents

We write any class of Insurance—Fire, Hail, Life, Automobile, Accident and Sickness, Livestock Mortality and Transit, Bonds, etc., and represent only the strongest Companies.

Send us your business and your own Company will safeguard your interests.

Applications for Agencies Invited

We will be glad to answer your enquiries concerning Victory, Provincial or Municipal Bonds.

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INVESTMENTS, SECURITIES. CALGARY, ALTA.

We require a few cars of Upland and Meadow Hay, also a few cars of Baled Oat Green Sheaves and Timothy Hay. Will pay good prices. Write us if in the market, either buying or selling.

POTATOES

We can supply the Choicest Seed Potatoes in made up cars of Early Ohio, Irish Cobblers, British Queen, Early Rose, Wee MacGregor, at the per bushel, sacks market, either buying or selling.

We can supply good Domestic Potatoes at 60c per bushel in bulk, F.O.B. Edmonton. Registered or certified stock, Irish Cobblers, Wee MacGregors at $1.10 per bushel, sacks included, F.O.B. Edmonton. These may be enclosed in mixed cars.

Get our prices on Hull-Less Liberty Oats, Bark's Barley, The Victory Oats, Early North-Western Dent Corn, Primost Flax, Millet Seed and Irish Peas.

A postcard will get our Catalogue.

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LEE WILLIAMS, Mgr.

W. L. KING, Accountant

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. Rhode Island Red Cocks and Cockerels—Well matured, vigorous birds, $5.00 each. A limited number of the above specially selected from our best producing hens, $3.00 each. Hatching eggs, both varieties, $2.00 per setting (15 eggs), two settings, $3.00; 100 eggs, $12.00. Day old Chicks, a limited number, after April 15th, $25.00 per hundred; after June 1st, $15.00. An entry from this flock led at Lethbridge Egg Laying Contest last year, producing 216 eggs in 42 consecutive weeks. Apply C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

GOLDBELT POULTRY COURSE—A PRACtical authoritative guide to success in poultry keeping, planned under the direction of experts to meet the needs of large and small raisers of poultry. Send for our Free Book. It reveals angles of poultry business that will be news to you, and ask about our free offer of eggs from government pedigreed stock. Write W. R. Fraser, 1731 14th Street West, Calgary.

BARRED ROCKS EGGS FOR SETTING, $1.00 for 15 eggs. Good layers. A. E. Stockle, Milk River.

EGGS FROM SELECTED BUFF ORPINGtons, 15c each; Mammoth Pekin Duck eggs, 20c each; good stock. Geo. Hoskins, Carley, Alta.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, PURE bred, free range; fertile eggs, $1.50 per 15. Mrs. Lawler, Allen, Alta.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—BARRED PLYmouth Rocks from Guild's and M. S. Stephen's B.C. strains, $1.50 per 15 eggs; White Holland Turkey eggs, $6.00 per 50 eggs. Hugh Black, Czar, Alta.

HIGH PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED Plymouth Rocks—Male birds heading 1922 pens. White Rocks: Sons of Lady Maude, 285 eggs and Lady Ella, 302 eggs (both grandsons of Lady Atlanta, 371 eggs). Barred Rocks: Sons of Lady Ada, 290 eggs, and Lady Anne, 281 eggs. Bred to selected high-producing females. Hatching eggs, $3 for 15; $8 for $5.00. Grade 1 Quality; Pens headed by males from 200-egg producing stock. $2.50 for 15; $5 for $8.00. White Rock cockerels (grandsons Lady Ella), $6.00 and $7.50. E. Riggleton-tham, Calgary, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS—ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Stock imported from two best prize-winning and winter-laying strains in United States. Pen 1, $3.00 for 15; two settings $5.00. Pen 2, $2.00. Pen 3, $1.50. Place order now or slip out for future reference. F. V. Mollands, 12104 103A Avenue, Edmonton. Phone 82076.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK Cockerels, large vigorous birds, at $5 each. E. A. Hansen, Big Valley.

BLACK ORPINGTONS — SITTINGS OF Eggs from my massive Guelph winners (pens average 9½ lbs. per pullet). $3 and $10 per setting of 15 eggs. E. Hamblin, 1207 Riverdale Ave., Calgary.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. PROVEN HEAVY layers. Four birds entered utility class, Calgary show under Professor Graham, Guelph; all winners. Eggs, $5.00 for 15. Eggs from my best exhibition pen headed by 1st prize cock in class of 34, Calgary, 1921. $10 for 15. My success depends on your satisfaction. Louis Kempt, 806 Ribbon Road, Calgary. Phone M4597.

FILLBASKET BUFF ORPINGTONS, LADY Fairfield (reg.) laid 249 eggs. Agassiz contest. Eggs from M. C. Robbins, R. 2, Chilliwack, B.C.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHING. From winners of two firsts, one second, third and fourth, Edmonton show. Splendid layers. $4 for 15. T. Gordon, 12108 102nd Street, Edmonton.

When Replying to Advertisements, please mention "The U. F. A."

Classified Advertising Section

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,600 bushels of Oats for sale" contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED Rates on application.

Address all correspondence to "The U.F.A.", Loughead Building, Calgary, Alta.

Farmer Advertisers Show Confidence in Their Own Paper.

"The U.F.A.," although only a few weeks old, has already amply demonstrated its value as an advertising medium. Practically all leading business firms in Alberta are continuing and extending their advertisements. Each issue sees experienced, discriminating advertisers coming into its columns. Farmer advertisers have been quick to recognize the merits of our classified advertising section which has a low advertising rate for such wide circulation—only three cents per word per issue. There is a big demand among farmers at this season for poultry, seed grain and other spring requirements. Members of the United Farmers throughout the Province are watching the columns of their own paper for advertisements of what they require.

One advertisement in the first issue of "The U.F.A." sold out one of our classified advertisers. While we do not want to give the impression that one advertisement in "The U.F.A." will do the same for all advertisers, we do believe "The U.F.A." is a most efficient and economical advertising medium. Occasional advertising occasionally pays. What we recommend is at least two advertisements, appearing on the 1st and 15th of each month. We are confident that after a fair trial you will want to use "The U.F.A." whenever you have anything to sell which is in demand among Alberta farmers.

Remember, "The U.F.A." is published on the 1st and 15th of each month, and advertising copy should reach us one week ahead of publication date. Send in your advertisement now to "The U.F.A.", Loughead Building, Calgary, Alberta.

BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE THROUGH YOUR OWN PAPER.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS.—I will have a limited number of settings to sell from my record of performance pen, headed by two pedigreed cockerels, bred from a 271 egg hen. This pen has records from 180 to 197 eggs in their pullet year. Records on application. Price $3.50 per setting of 15. T. T. Clyde, 11739 85A Street, Edmonton.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTES. John Martin strain, $1.50 per 15. Bitters Lake Ranch, Bitters Lake.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS FOR SALE, ten cents each. Ella Richardson, Nanton.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorn hatching eggs, $3 per setting of 15. O. M. Larson, Oyen, Alta.

PRIZE WINNERS, PEKIN AND ROUEN duck eggs for sale. $2.50 per setting. A. E. Simpkins, Leduc, Alta. Phone 908.

MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs for hatching, $2 for 15, $10 per 100. Mrs. D. J. Hall, Crossfield.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS FROM PEN of bred to lay birds, $1.50 for 15. Mrs. F. C. Lerve, Nanton, Alta.

VACCINATE ALL YOUR POULTRY WITH A.S.L. Avian Bacterins, and prevent roup, canker, chicken-pox, sore head, fowl diphtheria, etc. 1,000,000 fowls will be vaccinated this year. Will yours be in this number? Calfo-Cura either prevents or cures white diarrhoea in chicks or your money is refunded. That's our guarantee. Write for free booklet, "Prevention of Fowl Diseases." Percy Bullen, Atlas, Alta., Dominion representative.

Don't forget to mention that you saw it in "The U. F. A."

STOCK

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALlion, "Rotondo," No. 6161, Canada; No. 12694, United States. Bred by Jas. Lonnan, Waterloo, Iowa. Born March 22, 1915; sire, Superior, No. 6868; dam, Sorella, No. 2169. Apply J. B. Stokell, 2109 Eighth St. W., Calgary.

PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES, FILLIES. Best of breeding, size, quality and style. Prices low; good terms. C. J. Stuart, Hardisty, Alta.

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YORKSHIRES — REGISTERED — SIRE, Grand Champion Brandon, 1920. Dams the best. January pigs, either sex, $20 each. J. M. Southward, Lacombe.

FOR SALE—4 PURE-BRED WHITEFACE Bulls, one rising 4, of Bonnie Lad breeding; 3 rising 2, of Beau Donald breeding. Priced right. Boaze Bros, Nanton, Alta.

WANTED, REGISTERED YORKSHIRE Gilt, bred. Frank Thornton, Rumsey, Alta.

CANARIES, SINGERS, $2; HENS, $1.50. Lee Cutler, Travers, Alta.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS, IMPORTED stock. Write us for bred sows and spring pigs. C. Hunte & Sons, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND Tamarac and Willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CORDWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

BOOKS, ETC.

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